

## SLO

round house a *fit* or rift of some little breadth: if you cry out in the rift, it will make a fearful roaring at the window. *Bacon*.  
Where the tender rinds of trees disclose  
Their floating gems, a swelling knot there grows:  
Jult in that place a narrow *fit* we make,  
Then other buds from hearing trees we take;  
Inferred thus, the wounded mind we clofe. *Dryden*.  
I found, by looking through a *fit* or oblong hole, which was narrower than the pupil of my eyes, and held close to it parallel to the prism, I could see the circles much distinct, and visible to a far greater number, than otherwise. *Newton*.  
To SLIVE. *v. a.* [rhipan, Saxon.] To split; to divide  
To SLIVER. *v.* longwise; to tear off longwise.  
Liver of blaspheming Jew,  
Gall of goat, and *slips* of yew,  
Sliver'd in the moons eclipse. *Shakspeare. Macbeth*.  
SLIVER. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A branch torn off. *Sliver*, in Scotland, still denotes a slice cut off: as, he took a large *sliver* of the beef.  
There on the pendant boughs, her coronet weed  
Clambling to hang, an envious *sliver* broke,  
When down her weedy coronet and herself  
Fell in the weeping brook. *Shakspeare. Hamlet*.  
SLOATS. *n. f.* Of a cart, are those underpieces which keep the bottom together. *Bailey*.  
SLOBER. *n. f.* [glawo ris, Welsh.] Slaver. See SLAYER.  
To SLOCK. *v. n.* [slock, to quench, Swedish and Scottish.] To slake; to quench.  
SLOE. *n. f.* [slo, Saxon; slane, Danish.] The fruit of the blackthorn, a small wild plum.  
The fair pomegranate might adorn the pine,  
The grape the bramble, and the *sloe* the vine. *Blackmore*.  
When you fell your underwoods, saw haws and *sloes* in them, and they will furnish you, without doing of your woods any hurt. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.  
SLOOF. *n. f.* A small ship.  
To SLOP. *v. a.* [from *slap*, *slap*, *slap*.] To drink grog and greedily.  
SLOP. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Meau and vile liquor of any kind. Generally some nauseous or useless medicinal liquor.  
The sick husband here wanted for neither *slops* nor doctors.  
But thou, whatever *slaps* she will have bought,  
Be thankful. *Dryden's Juvenal*.  
SLOP. *n. f.* [slop, Saxon; *sloupe*, Dutch, a covering.] Trowers; open breeches.  
What said Mr. Dombledon about the fatten for my short cloak and *slops*? *Shakspeare. Henry IV*.  
SLOPE. *adj.* [This word is not derived from any satisfactory original. *Jen* omits it: *Skinner* derives it from *slap*, lax, Dutch; and derives it from the curve of a loose rope. Perhaps its original may be latent in *loper*, Dutch, to run, *slope* being easy to the runner.] Oblique; not perpendicular. It is generally used of acclivity or declivity; forming an angle greater or less with the plane of the horizon.  
Where there is a greater quantity of water, and space enough, the water moveth with a *slap* rise and fall. *Bacon*.  
Murm'ring waters fall  
Down the *slope* hills, dispers'd, or in a lake,  
That to the fringed bank with myrtle crown'd  
Her crystal mirror holds, unite their streams. *Milton*.  
SLOPE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]  
1. An oblique direction; any thing obliquely directed.  
2. Declivity; ground cut or formed with declivity.  
Growing upon *slopes* is caused for that moss, as it cometh of moisture, so the water must but slide, not be in a pool. *Bacon*.  
My lord advances with majestick mien,  
And when up ten steep *slopes* you've dragg'd your thighs,  
Just at his study door he'll bless your eyes. *Pope*.  
SLOPE. *adv.* Obliquely; not perpendicularly.  
Uriel  
Return'd on that bright beam, whose point now rais'd  
Bore him *slope* downward to the sun, now fall'n. *Milton*.  
To SLOPE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To form to obliquity or declivity; to direct obliquely.  
Though bladed corn be lodg'd, and trees blown down,  
Though palaces and pyramids do *slope*  
Their heads to their foundations. *Shakspeare. Macbeth*.  
On each hand the flames  
Driv'n backward *slope* their pointing spires, and rowl'd  
In billows, leave'th' midst a horrid vale. *Milt. Par. Lost*.  
The star, that rose at evening bright,  
Toward heav'n's descent had *slop'd* his weltering wheel. *Milt.*  
All night I slept, oblivious of my pain;  
Aurora dawn'd, and Phebus shin'd in vain:  
Nor till oblique he *slop'd* his evening ray,  
Had Somnus dry'd the balmy dews away. *Pope's Odyssey*.  
To SLOPE. *v. n.* To take an oblique or declivous direction.  
Betwixt the midll and these the gods assign'd  
Two habitable seas for human kind;  
And cross their limits cut a *slap* way,  
Which the twelve signs in beauteous order sway. *Dryden*.

## SLO

Upstarts a prince, lo! th' obsequent case  
Slips at its foot, the woods its sides embrace. *Pope*.  
There is a slit hole in every arc next half an inch deep, and then it goes down *sloping* into a place where they have their magazine. *Addison's Spectator*.  
SLOPINESS. *n. f.* [from *slope*.] Obliquity; declivity; not perpendicularity.  
The Italians give the cover a graceful pence of *slopes*, dividing the whole breadth into nine parts, whereof two shall serve for the elevation of the highest ridge. *Watson's Artillerist*.  
SLOPEWISE. *adj.* [slope and *wise*.] Obliquely; not perpendicularly.  
The Wear is a frith, reaching *slopewise* through the Ose from the land to low water mark, and having in it a bent or cod with an eye-hook; where the fish entering, upon their coming back with the ebb, are stopped from issuing out again, forsaken by the water, and left dry on the Ose. *Carew*.  
SLOPINGLY. *adv.* [from *sloping*.] Obliquely; not perpendicularly.  
These atoms do not descend always perpendicularly, but sometimes *slopingly*. *Digby on the Sea*.  
SLOPPY. *adj.* [from *slap*.] Miry and wet: perhaps rather *slabby*. See SLAB.  
To SLOP. *v. a.* [sloppen, Dutch.] To strike or dash hard.  
SLOT. *n. f.* [sloot, Islandick.] The track of a deer.  
SLOTH. *n. f.* [sloth, Saxon.] It might therefore be more improperly written *sloath*, but that it seems better to regard the orthography of the primitive *slo*.  
1. Slothness; tardiness.  
These cardinals tulle with me: I abhor  
This dilatory *sloth* and tricks of Rome. *Shakspeare. Henry VIII*.  
2. Laziness; sluggishness; idleness.  
False of heart, light of ear, bloody of hand,  
Hug in *sloth*, fox in stealth. *Shakspeare. King Lear*.  
They change their course to pleasure, ease, and *sloth*. *Milt.*  
Industry approach'd,  
And rous'd him from his miserable *sloth*. *Thomson's Autumn*.  
3. An animal.  
The *sloth* is an animal of so slow a motion, that he will be three or four days at least in climbing up and coming down a tree; and to go the length of fifty paces on plain ground, requires a whole day. *Greuv*.  
SLOTHFUL. *adj.* [sloth and *full*.] Idle; lazy; sluggish; inactive; indolent; dull of motion.  
He that is *slothful* in his work, is brother to him that is a great waster. *Prov. xviii. 9*.  
The desire of the *slothful* killeth him; for his hands refuse to labour. *Prov. xxi. 25*.  
To vice industrious; but to nobler deeds  
Timorous and *slothful*. *Milton*.  
Flora commands the nymphs and knights,  
Who liv'd in *sloths*, ease and loose delights,  
Who never act of honour durst pursue,  
The men inglorious knights, the ladies all untrue. *Dryden*.  
The very foul of the *slothful* does actually but lie drowsing in his body, and the whole man is totally given up to his senses. *L'Estrange*.  
SLOTHFULLY. *adv.* [from *slothful*.] With sloth.  
SLOTHFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *slothful*.] Idleness; laziness; sluggishness; inactivity.  
To trust to labour without prayer, argueth impiety and prophaneness; it maketh light of the providence of God; and although it be not the intent of a religious mind, yet it is the fault of those men whose religion wanteth light of a mature judgment to direct it, when we join with our prayer *slothfulness* and neglect of convenient labour. *Hosier*.  
*Slothfulness* casteth into a deep sleep, and an idle soul shall suffer hunger. *Prov. xix. 15*.  
SLOUCH. *n. f.* [sloof, Danish, stupid.]  
1. A downcast look; a depression of the head. In Scotland, an ungainly gait, as also the person whose gait it is.  
Our doctor has every quality that can make a man useful; but, alas! he hath a sort of *slouch* in his walk. *Swift*.  
2. A man who looks heavy and clownish.  
Begin thy carols then, thou vaunting *slouch*;  
Be thine the oaken staff, or mine the pouch. *Gay*.  
To SLOUCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To have a downcast clownish look.  
SLOVEN. *n. f.* [sloof, Dutch; *sluizen*, Welsh, nasty, shabby.] A man indecently negligent of cleanliness; a man dirtily dressed.  
The ministers came to church in handsome holiday apparel, and that himself did not think them bound by the law of God to go like *slovens*. *Hosier*.  
Affect in things about three cleanliness,  
That all may gladly board thee as a *sloven*.  
*Slovens* take up their flock of noisomeness  
Beforehand, and anticipate their last hour. *Hosier*.  
For as when *slovens* do amiss  
At others' doors. *Hosier*.  
Yoe

## SLO

You laugh, half beau, half *sloven* if I stand;  
My wig half powder, and all stuff my band. *Pope*.  
SLOVENLINESS. *n. f.* [from *slovenly*.] Indecent negligence of dress; neglect of cleanliness.  
*Slovenliness* is the worst sign of a hard student, and civility the best exercise of the remis; yet not to be exact in the phrase of compliment, or gestures of courtesy. *Watson*.  
SLOVENLY. *adj.* [from *sloven*.] Negligent of dress; negligent of neatness; not neat; not cleanly.  
*Sloven* at last found out a *slovenly* lazy fellow, lolling at his ease, as if he had nothing to do. *L'Estrange*.  
SLOVENLY. *adv.* [from *sloven*.] In a coarse inelegant manner.  
As I hang my cloaths on somewhat *slovenly*, I no sooner went in but he frowned upon me. *Pope*.  
SLOVENARY. *n. f.* [from *sloven*.] Dirtiness; want of neatness.  
Our gaynels and our gilt are all beinrich'd  
With rusty marching in the painful field:  
There's not a piece of feather in our host,  
And time hath worn us into *slovenary*. *Shakspeare. H. V*.  
SLOVEN. *n. f.* [slog, Saxon.]  
1. A deep miry place; a hole full of dirt.  
The Scots were in a fallow field, whereinto the English could not enter, but over a cross ditch and a *sloven*; in passing whereof many of the English horse were plunged, and some mired.  
The ways being foul, twenty to one,  
He's here stuck in a *sloven*, and overthrown. *Milton*.  
A carter had laid his waggon fast in a *sloven*. *L'Estrange*.  
2. The skin which a serpent casts off at its periodical renovation.  
Thy faces open their hands, let thy blood and spirit embrace them; and to insure thyself to what thou art like to be, cast thy humble *sloven*, and appear fresh. *Shakspeare. Twelfth Night*.  
When the mind is quicken'd,  
The organs, though defunct and dead before,  
Break up their drowsy grave, and newly move,  
With call'd *sloven* and fresh legerity. *Shakspeare*.  
As the snake, roll'd in a flow'ry bank,  
With shining checker'd *sloven*, doth sling a child,  
That for the beauty thinks it excellent. *Shakspeare. Hen. VI*.  
Oh let not sleep my closing eyes invade  
In open plains, or in the secret shade,  
When he, renew'd in all the speckl'd pride  
Of pompous youth, has cast his *sloven* aside;  
And in his Summer liv'ry rolls along,  
Ere'd and brandishing his forked tongue. *Dryden*.  
The *sloven* of an English flyer, that is, the cuticle, they cast off twice every year, at spring and fall: the separation begins at the head, and is finished in twenty-four hours. *Greuv*.  
The body, which we leave behind in this visible world, is as the womb or *sloven* from whence we issue, and are born into the other. *Greuv's Cefnel*.  
3. The part that separates from a soul fore.  
At the next dressing I found a *sloven* come away with the dressings, which was the fordes. *Wifeman on Ulcers*.  
SLOVENY. *adj.* [from *sloven*.] Miry; boggy; muddy.  
That custom should not be allowed of cutting scrubs in low grounds *slovenly* underneath, which turn into bog. *Swift*.  
SLOW. *adj.* [slop, Saxon; *slau*, Frisick.]  
1. Not swift; not quick of motion; not speedy; not having velocity; wanting celerity.  
Me thou think'st not *slow*,  
Who since the morning hour set out from heav'n,  
Where God reside, and on mid-day arriv'd  
In Eden, distance inexpressible. *Milton*.  
Where the motion is so *slow* as not to supply a constant train of fresh ideas to the senses, the sense of motion is lost. *Locke*.  
2. Late; not happening in a short time.  
These changes in the heav'ns, though *slow*, produc'd  
Like change on sea and land, sidereal blast. *Milton*.  
3. Not ready; not prompt; not quick.  
I am *slow* of speech, and a *slow* tongue. *Ex. iv. 10*.  
Mine ear shall not be *slow*, mine eye not shut. *Milton*.  
The *slow* of speech make in dreams unpremeditated harangues, or converse readily in languages that they are but little acquainted with. *Addison*.  
4. Dull; inactive; tardy; sluggish.  
Fix'd on defence, the Trojans are not *slow*  
To guard their shore from an expected foe. *Dryden*.  
5. Not hally; acting with deliberation; not vehement.  
The Lord is merciful, and *slow* to anger. *Cismann Prayer*.  
He that is *slow* to wrath is of great understanding. *Prov*.  
6. Dull; heavy in wit.  
The politick and wise  
Are *slow* things with circumspective eyes. *Pope*.  
SLOW, in composition, is an adverb, *slowly*.  
Thy *slow*-pac'd soul, which late did cleave  
Th' a body, and went but by the body's leave,  
Twenty perchance or thirty mile a day,  
Dispatches in a minute all the way  
Twixt heav'n and earth. *Donne*.  
To the flame of *slow*-endeavouring art  
Thy easy numbers flow. *Milton*.

## SLU

This day's death denounc'd, if ought I see,  
Will prove no sudden, but a *slow*-pac'd evil,  
A long day's dying to augment our pain. *Milton's Par. Lost*.  
For eight *slow*-circling years by tempests tost. *Pope*.  
Some demon urg'd  
To explore the fraud with guile oppos'd to guile,  
*Slow*-pacing thrice around th' insidious pile. *Pope*.  
To SLOW. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To omit by dilatoriness; to delay; to procrastinate. Not in use.  
Now do you know the reason of this haste?  
—I would I knew not why it should be *slow'd*. *Shakspeare*.  
SLOWLY. *adv.* [from *slow*.]  
1. Not speedily; not with celerity; not with velocity.  
The gnome rejoicing bears her gift away,  
Spreads his black wings, and *slowly* mounts to day. *Pope*.  
2. Not soon; not early; not in a little time.  
The poor remnant of human feed peopled their country  
again *slowly*, by little and little. *Bacon*.  
Our fathers bent their baneful industry  
To check a monarchy that *slowly* grew;  
But did not France or Holland's fate foresee,  
Whose rising pow'r to swift dominion flew. *Dryden*.  
We oft our *slowly* growing works impart,  
While images reflect from art to art. *Pope*.  
3. Not hastily; not rashly.  
4. Not promptly; not readily.  
5. Tardily; sluggishly.  
The chapel of St. Laurence advances so very *slowly*, that 'tis not impossible but the family of Medicis may be extinct before their burial place is finished. *Addison on Italy*.  
SLOWNESS. *n. f.* [from *slow*.]  
1. Slowness of motion; not speed; want of velocity; absence of celerity or swiftness.  
Providence hath confined these human arts, that what any invention hath in the strength of its motion, is abated in the *slowness* of it; and what it hath in the extraordinary quickness of its motion, must be allowed for in the great strength that is required unto it. *Wilkins's Math. Magic*.  
Motion is the absolute mode of a body, but swiftness or *slowness* are relative ideas. *Watts*.  
2. Length of time in which any thing acts or is brought to pass; not quickness.  
Tyrants use what art they can to increase the *slowness* of death. *Hosier*.  
3. Dulness to admit conviction or affection.  
Christ would not heal their infirmities, because of the hardness and *slowness* of their hearts, in that they believed him not. *Bentley's Sermons*.  
4. Want of promptness; want of readiness.  
5. Deliberation; cool delay.  
6. Dilatoriness; procrastination.  
SLOWWORM. *n. f.* [slapjym, Saxon.] The blind worm; a small viper, venomous, but scarcely mortal.  
Though we have found formed snakes in the belly of the ecrelia, or *slowworm*, yet may the viper emphatically bear the name. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.  
To SLOWBER. *v. a.* [Probably from *lubber*.]  
1. To do any thing lazily, imperfectly, or with idle hurry.  
Nature shew'd the doth not like men, who *slubber* up matters of mean account. *Stidley*.  
Bassanio told him, he would make some speed  
Of his return; he answer'd, do not so,  
*Slubber* not business for my sake. *Shakspeare. Merchant of Venice*.  
As they are *slubbered* over, the malignity that remains will show itself in some chronick disease, or in some species of the *lues venerea*. *Wifeman's Surgery*.  
2. To stain; to daub. [This seems to be from *slubber*, *slabber*, or *slower*.]  
You must be content to *slubber* the gloss of your new fortunes, with this more stubborn and boisterous expedition. *Shakspeare*.  
3. To cover coarsely or carelessly.  
A man of secret ambitious ends, and proportionate counsels, smothered under the habit of a scholar, and *slubbered* over with a certain rude and clownish fashion, that had the semblance of integrity. *Wotton*.  
SLUBBERDEGULLION. *n. f.* [I suppose a cant word without derivation.] A paltry, dirty, forry wretch.  
Quoth she, although thou hast deserv'd,  
Base *slubberdegullion*, to be serv'd  
As thou did'st vow to deal with me,  
If thou had'st got the victory. *Hudibras*.  
SLUDGE. *n. f.* [I suppose from *slog*, *slough*, Saxon.] Mire; dirt mixed with water.  
The earth I made a mere soft *sludge* or mud. *Mortimer*.  
SLUG. *n. f.* [slug, Danish, and *slock*, Dutch, signify a glutton, and thence one that has the sloth of a glutton.]  
1. An idler; a drone; a slow, heavy, sleepy, lazy wretch.  
Fie, what a *slug* is Hastings, that he comes not! *Shakspeare*.  
2. An hindrance; an obstruction.  
Ufury dulls and damps all improvements, wherein money would be stirring, if it were not for this *slug*. *Bacon*.